

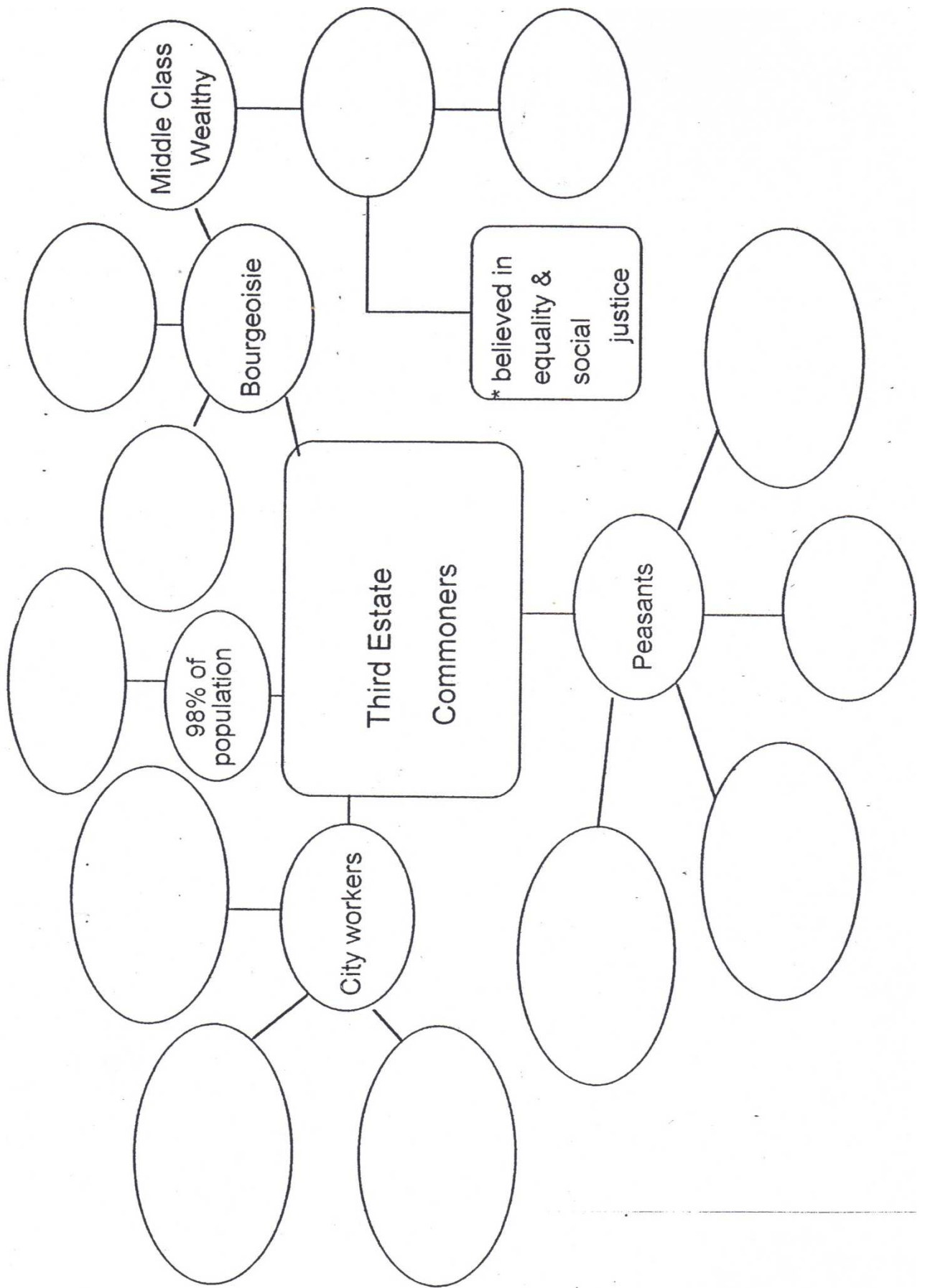
The French Revolution



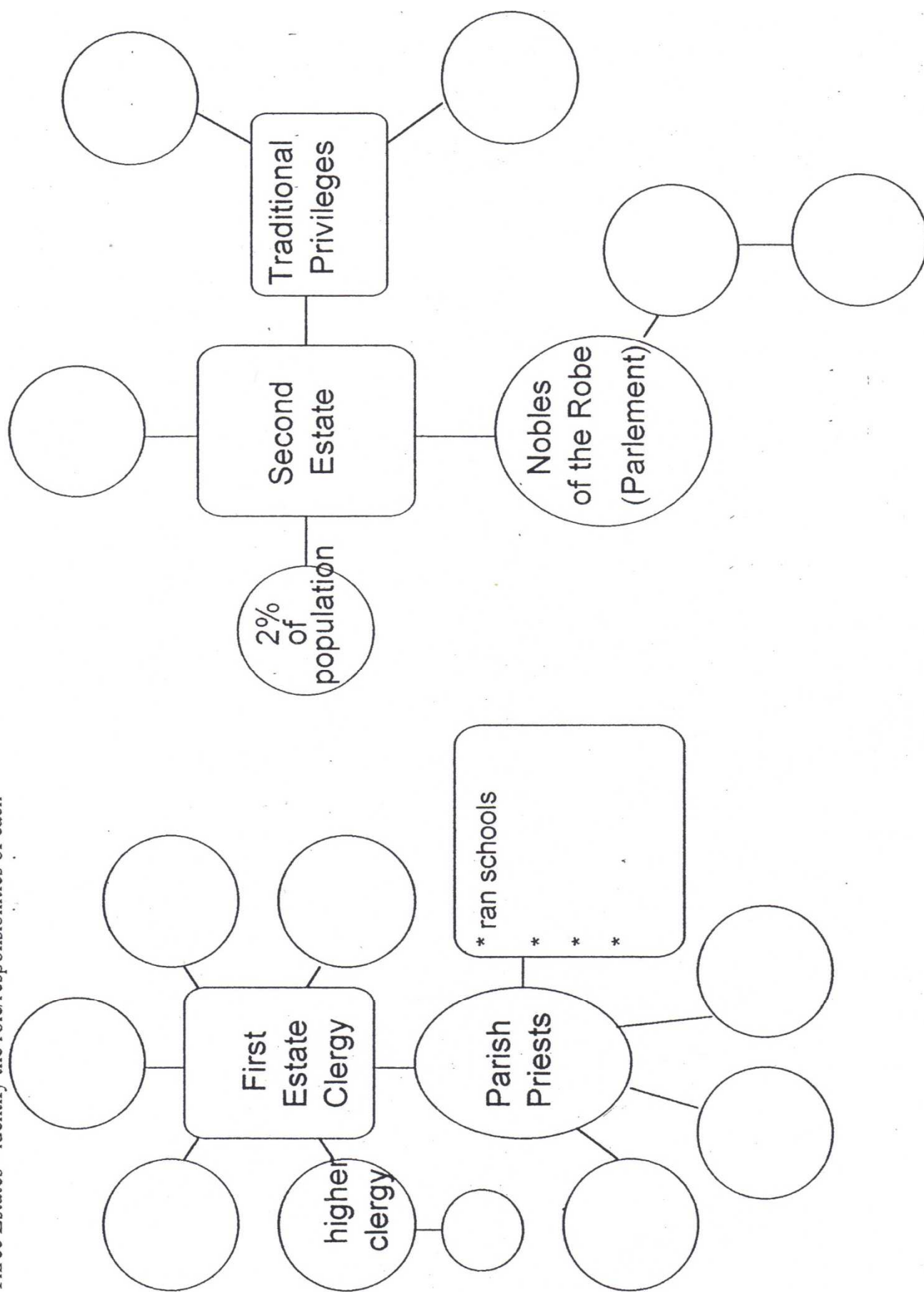
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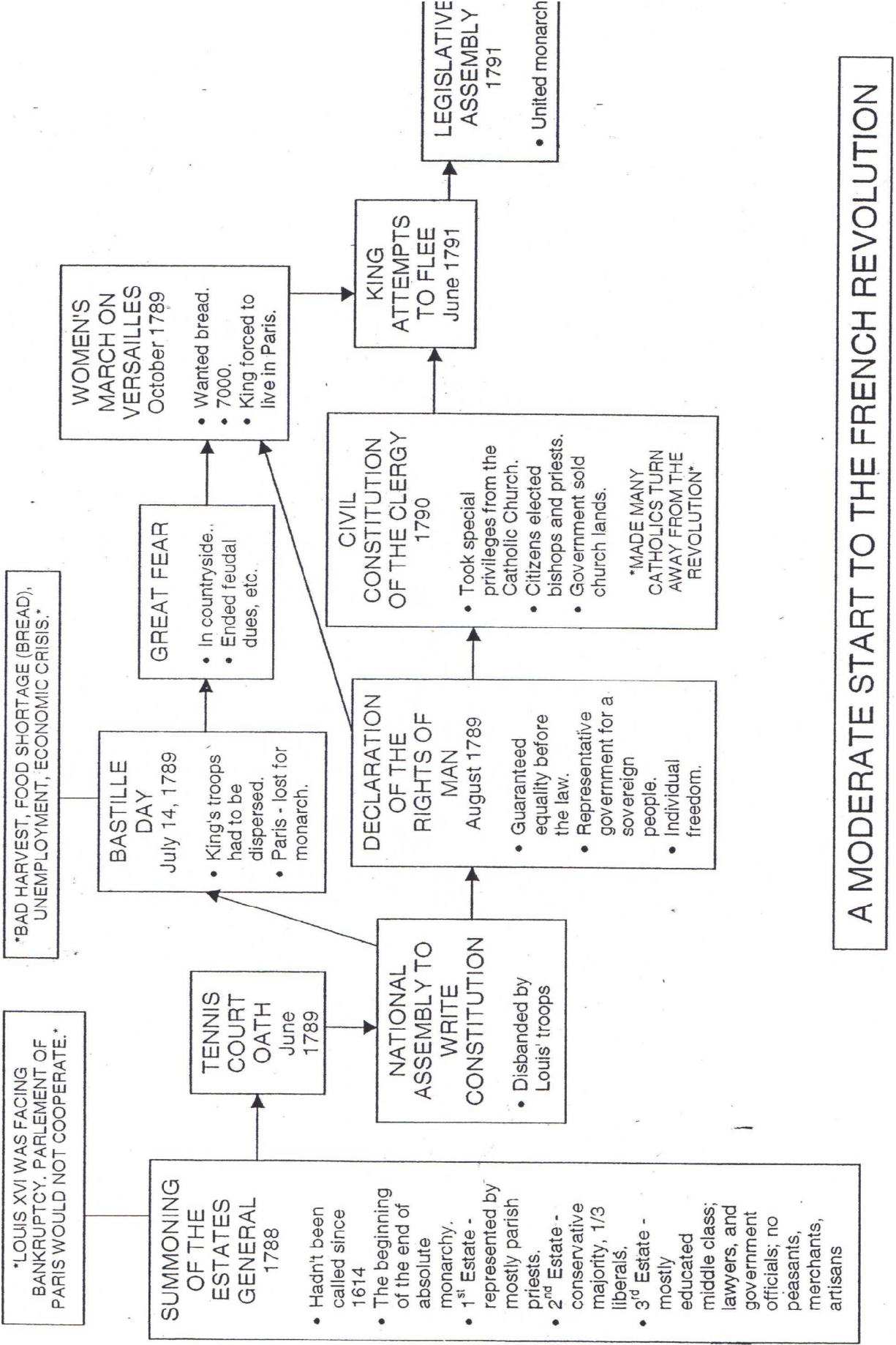
Learning objectives

- What were the factors behind the revolutions of the late 18th century?
- Why and how did American colonists forge a new, independent nation?
- How did the events of 1789 result in a constitutional monarchy in France, and what were the consequences?
- Why and how did the French Revolution take a radical turn entailing terror at home and war with European powers?
- Why did Napoleon Bonaparte assume control of France and much of Europe, and what factors led to his downfall?
- How did the slave revolt on colonial Saint-Domingue lead to the creation of the independent nation of Haiti in 1840?



The French Revolution
Three Estates - identify the role/responsibilities of each





A MODERATE START TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Overview of the French Revolution

<p>Napoleon & the French Empire</p>	<p>Fall of Napoleon (continental system, Russian invasion, Waterloo, etc.) French nationalism increases & ideas spread via wars French empire (France, satellites, allied states) Napoleonic Codes (1807) Napoleon crowns himself at Notre Dame Cathedral (Dec. 1804) First Consul of the Republic - Napoleon I (May 1804) Bank of France (1800), Concordot of 1801, Civil Codes (1804) October coup d'état Battle of the Nile (August 1798) defeat Napoleon's return to Paris - 1797</p>
<p>3rd Stage Moderate reform</p>	<p>The Directory - 5-man council (1795) - supported military expansion Military used to squash domestic demonstrations (san-culottes, ie) National Convention abolished economic controls Girondists readmitted to the National Convention Inflation & self-indulgence increased, people turned to religion Robespierre executed July 28, 1794 by a fearful middle class Thermidorian Reaction - July 1794 French military still at war</p>
<p>2nd Stage Radical reform</p>	<p>Reign of Terror - planned economy, levée en mass, de-Christianization Committee of Public Safety Jacobins, with sans-culotte support, gain control Girondists ousted from National Convention - May-June 1793 France declares war on Britain, Holland, Austria, Prussia - Feb. 1, 1793 Execution of Louis XVI - January 21, 1793 National Convention - late Sept. 1792 September Massacres - 1792 France declared a Republic - September 1, 1792 Second Revolution - August attack of Versailles (by sans-culottes) & call for a national convention to write a new constitution First Coalition b/n Austria and Prussia Brunswick Manifesto - July 1792 France declares war on Austria - April 1792 Declaration of Pillnitz - August 1791 Louis XVI tries to flee - June 1791</p>
<p>1st Stage Moderate reform</p>	<p>"The revolution is over!" Constitution of 1791 - Legislative Assembly - limited monarchy Civil Constitution of the Clergy - July 1790 Women's March on Versailles - Oct. 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man - August 1789 The Great Fear - July-August 1789 Storming of the Bastille - July 1789 Tennis Court Oath - June 1789 National Assembly - June 1789 Estates General met at Versailles - May 1789</p>
<p>Causes</p>	<p>Absolutism (Old Regime) No political representation Rigid social structure Economic crisis (debt, poor harvests, unfair taxes, unequal land ownership, etc.)</p>



SOURCE READING 22

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

Although the French Revolution later turned to violence and terror, the first bold public statement of the revolutionary National Assembly echoes the high ideals of John Locke, the Enlightenment, and the American Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was issued in August 1789.

Guided Reading *In this selection, read to learn what problems and rights the Declaration addresses.*

The representatives of the French people, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole causes of public misfortunes and the corruption of governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, inalienable, and sacred rights of man so that this declaration, being constantly before all members of the social body, may unceasingly recall to them their rights and their duties; so that the acts of the legislative power and those of the executive power may always be compared with the true aim of political organization and thus may be more respected; and so that the demands of the citizens, founded henceforth upon simple and incontestable principles, may always be aimed at maintaining the constitution and the happiness of all.

In consequence, the National Assembly recognizes and declares, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and citizen.

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be based only upon the common good.
2. The aim of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
3. The source of all sovereignty is essentially in the nation [that is, the people]; no body, no individual can exercise authority that does not emanate from it expressly.
4. Liberty consists in the power to do anything that does not injure others; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man

has no limits except those that assure to the other members of society the enjoyment of these same rights. These limits can be determined only by law.

5. The law can forbid only such actions as are injurious to society. Nothing can be forbidden that is not forbidden by the law, and no one can be constrained to do that which it does not decree.
6. Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part personally, or by their representatives, in its enactment. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens being equal in its eyes, are equally eligible to all public dignities, places, and employments, according to their capacities, and without other distinction than that of their merits and their talents.
7. No man can be accused, arrested, or detained, except in the cases determined by the law and according to the forms which it has prescribed. Those who call for, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed arbitrary orders should be punished; but every citizen summoned or seized by virtue of the law ought to obey instantly; he makes himself culpable by resistance.
8. The law ought to establish only punishments that are strictly and obviously necessary, and no one should be punished except by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence and legally applied.
9. Every man being presumed innocent until he has been declared guilty, if it is judged indispensable to arrest him, all severity that



SOURCE READING 22

may not be necessary to secure his person ought to be severely suppressed by law.

10. No one should be disturbed on account of his opinions, even religious, provided their manifestation does not trouble the public order as established by law.
11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man; every citizen can then speak, write, and print freely, save for the responsibility for the abuse of this liberty in the cases determined by law.
12. The guarantee of the rights of man and citizen necessitates a public force [that is, law-enforcement officers]; this force is then instituted for the advantage of all and not for the particular use of those to whom it is entrusted.
13. For the maintenance of the public force and for the expenses of administration a general

tax is indispensable; it should be equally apportioned among all the citizens according to their means.

14. All citizens have the right to ascertain, by themselves or through their representatives, the necessary amount of public taxation, to consent to it freely, to follow the use of it, and to determine the quota, the assessment, the collection, and the duration of it.
15. Society has the right to call for an account by every public agent of his administration.
16. Any society in which the guarantee of the rights is not assured, or the separation of powers not determined, has no constitution.
17. Property being a sacred and inviolable right, no one can be deprived of it, unless a legally established public necessity evidently requires it, under the condition of a just and prior indemnity.

INTERPRETING THE READING

Directions Use information from the reading to answer the following questions. If necessary, use a separate sheet of paper.

1. What does the Declaration blame for the social problems and government corruption in France?

2. According to the Declaration, what natural rights do people possess? How is this list different from that in the American Declaration of Independence?

3. If the Declaration had been put into effect, who would have been able to vote?

Critical Thinking

4. **Making Inferences** In what ways does the Declaration reflect France's specific problems and crises?

Ch. 19-1 p. 610-615 Background to the Revolution

1. Identify the status and privileges of each of the following groups in 18th century Europe.

Group	Who were they?	Traits and privileges
Nobles		
Peasants & urban laborers		

2. The ideas of liberty and equality were the central ideas of classical liberalism. Define these ideas.

Liberty	
Equality	

3. What were the limitations to the idea of *equality*?

4. According to Locke, what is the function of government?

5. "Representative government did not mean democracy." (Mckay, 613) What did late-18th century liberals mean by this idea?

Ch. 19-2 p. 615-619 The American Revolutionary Era

6. Who had the better argument with regard to the taxation problem, the Americans or the British? Explain.
7. What role did the European powers play in the American victory and what – if anything - did they gain?

Identification

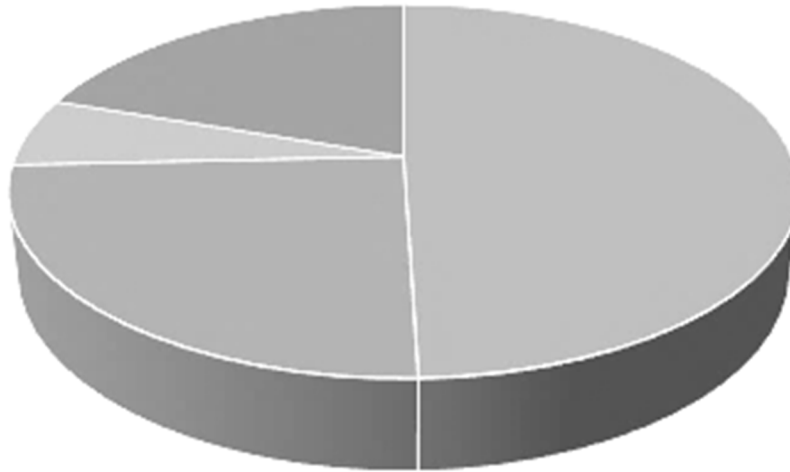
Common Sense	
Declaration of Independence	
Treaty of Paris (1783)	

8. Explain the following traits of *classical liberalism*

Liberty	
Equality	

Ch. 19-3 p. 619-625 Revolution in France

9. Complete the diagram below and indicate the annual French budget in 1786.



10. Why was the financial crisis in France so much more severe than in England, which had a greater debt?

11. List the chart below on Madame de Pompadour, mistress of King Louis XV

Personal background	Political influence on France	Influence on the King

12. Why did Louis XIV call a meeting of the **Estates General** in 1789, which hadn't met since 1614?

13. Describe the make-up of the three estates of France.

	% of pop.	Who were they	What did they want
First Estate			
Second Estate			
Third Estate			

14. Why did members of the Third Estate form the **National Assembly**?

15. What did the National Assembly pledge with the **Tennis Court Oath**?

16. How did the King respond to the Tennis Court Oath?

17. What were the causes and outcomes of the peasant uprisings in 1789?

	Cause	Effect
Storming of the Bastille July 14		
Great Fear		

18. What changes did the National Assembly make in August 1789?

a.

b.

19. What was guaranteed by the **Declaration of the Rights of Man**, issued by the National Assembly on August 27, 1789?

a.
b.
c.

20. What was the cause and effect of the **Women's March to Versailles** in October 1789?

Cause	Effect

21. What is a **constitutional monarchy**?

22. What changes were made by the **September 1791 constitution**?

Identification

Abbé Sieyès <i>What is the 3rd Estate</i> (p. 621)	
Olympe de Gouges <i>Declaration of the Rights of Women</i> (p. 625)	
Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790) p. 625	

Ch. 19-4 p.626-633 World War and Republican France

Identify the contributions of the following individuals

	Literary work	Main idea
Edmund Burke (1729-1797)		
Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797)		

23. Define and state the significance of the following

Declaration of Pilnitz	
Legislative Assembly	
Jacobin Club	
Second revolution	
Girondists	
The Mountain	
Maximilian Robespierre	
National Convention	

24. Why did the Revolution turn into war in 1792?

25. Who were the *sans-culottes*, what did they want, and why were they important to radical leaders such as Robespierre?

Who were they	What did they want	Why were they important

26. What actions were taken by the Committee of Public Safety to deal with the domestic and foreign problems of France in 1793-1794?

27. Why did the Committee of Public Safety feel it necessary to institute a **Reign of Terror**?

28. Identify the actions taken by the Committee of Public Safety.

To increase unity	
To bring the revolution into everyday life	
Regarding religion	
Mobilization of troops	

Identification

Law of Maximum	<i>A law established by the Committee of Public Safety that put price controls (economic) in place to keep prices from increasing.</i>
Levee en Masse	<i>An order issued by the Committee of Public Safety in 1793 that called all Frenchmen and women – young and old - into service in the name of the revolution</i>

29. Why was Robespierre was executed?

30. What was the *Thermidorian reaction*?

Define and state the significance of the following:

Constitution of 1795 by the National Convention	
Council of 500	
Council of Elders	
The Directory	

Ch. 19-5 p. 634-640 The Napoleonic era, 1799-1815

31. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte and how did he come to power in France?

a. What is a **coup d'état**?

32. In what way did Abbè Sieyès's motto, "Confidence from below, authority from above," aptly apply to the rule of Napoleon?

33. Describe the impact of the following achievements of Napoleon.

Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code)	
Bank of France	

Amnesty granted to émigrés (1800, 1802)	
Concordat of 1801	
Confederation of the Rhine (1806)	

34. What was accomplished by the following treaties and/or wars with France?

Treaty	Countries involved	Results
Treaty of Lunéville (1801)		
Treaty of Amiens 1802		
Battle of Trafalgar October 1805		
Battle of Austerlitz December 1805		
Treaties of Tilsit 1807		

35. Describe the Grand Empire of Napoleon in terms of its three parts.

36. What country was Napoleon trying to defeat with the **Continental System** and was he successful? What happened?

37. What was the effect of French rule in his Grand Empire?

38. Why did Napoleon invade Russia in 1812 and what was the result of his invasion?

Cause	Course	Consequence

Identification

Elba	
Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)	
Constitutional Charter	
Hundred Days	
Waterloo	
St. Helena	

Ch. 19-6 p. 640-643 The Haitian Revolution 1791-1804

39. Describe the social groups and roles that made up Saint-Dominique prior to the French Revolution in 1879.

Creoles	Enslaved people	Free people of color

40. What did each of the following groups hope to achieve as a result of the turmoil in Europe in the 1780s?

Creoles	Enslaved people	Free people of color

41. As the slave revolts grew in the summer of 1792, Spain intervened and aided the rebel slaves. Why did they do that?

42. Why did France abolish slavery throughout the colony in 1793 and then throughout all territories by 1794?

43. What is the major significance of the Haitian War of Independence?

Reasons for rise	Domestic accomplishments	Foreign successes	Important people

Napoleon Bonaparte (r. 1799-1815)

Titles:

- *
- *
- *
- *
- *

Reasons for fall	Important terms & places	Impact

Crane Briton – *Anatomy of a Revolution*

Conditions Which Seem to be present as Causes of Major Revolutions

1. People from all social classes are discontented.
2. People feel restless and held down by unacceptable restrictions in society.
3. People are hopeful about the future, but are being forced to accept less than they had hoped for.
4. People are beginning to think of themselves as belonging to a social class, and there is a growing bitterness between social classes.
5. The social classes closest to one another are the most hostile.
6. The scholars and thinkers give up on the way their society operates.
7. The government does not respond to the needs of its society.
8. The leaders of the government and the ruling class begin to doubt themselves. Some join with the opposition groups.
9. The government is unable to get enough support from any group to save itself.
10. The government cannot organize its finances correctly and is either going bankrupt or trying to tax heavily and unjustly.

The Course that Revolutions Seem to Take

1. Impossible demands made of government which, if granted, would mean its end.
2. Unsuccessful government attempts to suppress revolutionaries.
3. Revolutionaries gain power and seem united.
4. Once in power, revolutionaries begin to quarrel among themselves and unity begins to dissolve.
5. The moderates gain the leadership but fail to satisfy those who insist on further changes.
6. Power is gained by progressively more radical groups until finally a lunatic fringe gains almost complete control.
7. A strong man emerges and assumes great power.
8. The extremists try to create a "heaven on earth" by introducing their whole program and by punishing all their opponents.
9. A period of terror occurs.
10. Moderate groups regain power. The revolution is over.